

M. Lefèbvre also found at Cosseir some very slender bones of a cuttlefish which have the inner surface elevated into a central ridge as in *S. Lefebvrei*, and which D'Orbigny has described and figured under the name of *Sepia elongata*, Paléont. Univers. t. 4. f. 7-10 (Férussac and D'Orb. Céphal. t. 24. f. 7-10).

There is a third species in the British Museum with the central prominence, found on the coast of Australia, which I have described as *Sepia apama*, Gray, Cat. Cephal. Antepedia, p. 104, var. 10.

The Larva of Tischeria complanella and its Parasite.

By Prof. CAMILLO RONDANI.

Rondani has found the larva of *Tischeria complanella* living in oak-leaves, upon which its mines form spots similar to those produced by the larvæ of some other Tineidæ and those of *Orchestia quercus*. The leaves were brought to him by a friend, who wished to know by what insect the spots were produced. They were placed under a bell-glass, and in a few days two specimens of *Tischeria complanella* were observed endeavouring to make their escape. Other specimens continued to make their appearance until the end of July, the first having been observed about the middle of that month.

On examining the mines, most of the insects were found in the pupa-state; but some larvæ were discovered which had died without any apparent cause; and these, when placed in a vessel of water, acquired nearly the appearance which they must have possessed when alive. From the specimens thus swelled the author prepared the following description of the larva:—

The larva is footless or with indistinct feet, the sides being rugulose or tubercular to replace those organs. Head coriaceous, ferruginous, the following segments very pale yellowish and somewhat translucent, except the last, which are confused into one large ferruginous piece; first or cephalic segment broader, marked above with a large, subquadrate, blackish spot; the remainder with a yellowish or brownish-yellow dorsal longitudinal vitta; all furnished at the sides with a few minute hairs. It lives between the epidermides on the parenchyma of the leaves of *Quercus pedunculata* and perhaps other species.

Simultaneously with the moths, a considerable number of minute Hymenopterous parasites were produced from the leaves; they feed upon the larvæ of the *Tischeria*, and destroy many of them. This parasite belongs to the Chalcididæ, and to the subfamily *Encyrtinæ*; but the author was unable to refer it to any of the genera of that group with the characters of which he was acquainted. As Mr. Haliday concurred with him in regarding it as a new generic type, he has characterized it as follows, under the name of

TINEOPHAGA, nov. gen.

Antennæ 7-articulatæ, seu scapo et articulis 6 flagelli instructæ in utroque sexu; primo articulo flagelli brevi, cæteris in fœmina

subovatis, in mare oblongioribus, quorum 3, in hoc sexu, filamento longo fimbriato præditis.

Alæ superæ extensæ, vena costali exilissima, appendicula apicali oblique in dilatationem terminante, et alia venula spuria prope marginem posteriorem, longitudinaliter decurrente ultra medium præditæ.

Abdomen apice subacuminato et sursum paulo incurvatum, basi angustatum.

Pedes simplices, tibiis intermediis unicalcaratis, tarsis omnibus 5-articulatis.

Tineophaga Tischeriæ, sp. nov.

Nigra, nitida, glabra; maris et fœminæ antennæ nigræ, articulo primo flagelli sat brevioribus; maris articulo secundo, tertio et quarto appendice longa præditis filiformi, breviter fimbriata, articuli secundi longiore, quarti minore. Abdomen maris ad basim in medio paulo albido-translucidum. Alæ limpidissimæ, nudæ. Pedes femoribus late nigris; tibiis cum coxis anterioribus totis albis, posticis apice nigricante; tarsis omnibus albis, apice fusco.

The size of the parasite is not given. The larva of *Tischeria*, the legs and antennæ of the perfect insect, and the details of the structure of its parasite are figured.—*Annuario della Soc. dei Natural. in Modena*, anno iii. pp. 20–24, pl. 4.

A Naked Shrew. By Dr. J. E. GRAY.

Mr. P. Garner, of Stoke-upon-Trent, has kindly sent to the British Museum a Naked Shrew. It was caught on the border of a wood in Staffordshire on a hot day, but died from being enclosed in a botanical box.

The whole of the upper surface of the body and head is destitute of hair, and the skin is corrugated like that of the Naked Mice (*Mus*) figured by Mr. Gaskoin in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1856, Mamm. pl. 41.

On Spoggodes conglomeratus, and a new Genus of Fleishy Aleyonoids.
By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c., and HENRY J. CARTER, F.R.S.

Mr. Robert Swinhoe has brought from North China a dried specimen of a fleshy Aleyonoid for the British Museum, that appears to belong to a genus hitherto unnoticed; and Mr. Carter has kindly examined and drawn its structure and spicules for me. It may be called

EUSCLERIDES.

The coral fleshy, consisting of a growth of thick contorted laminæ with rounded upper edge, the lower part of the lamina and base bare, the upper part with regularly disposed polypes with numerous small concavities placed at the base on the surface between the